Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 47.

From the Somerset Herald and Whig.

SOME REMARKS ON JUDGE BLACK'S OBSERVATIONS ON SENATOR DOUGLAS'S VIEWS OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The writer of these remarks was born in the native town of Jeremiah S. Black, and is well acquainted with his political and personal history.

We do not profess to be his friend. Judge Black has few personal friends. He is a man of great intellect, but cold as an iceberg — Though a Democrat in name he is an an aristocrat in feeling. No generous emotion ever caused him for a moment to forget himself.— This was his character in youth, and it has strengthened with his advanced years and increased prosperity. He can claim no excuse for error on the ground that he cannot discern the right. His observation nothing escapes. His memory retains everything. His learning is profound, his logic infallible. With these grand qualifications it might be expected that the cause of truth and justice would find in him an irresistible champion. Alas! no. In determining what he shall do or say, he is influenced by only one consideration—a regard for the immediate personal interest of Jeremiah S. Black.

His private life and his career in office afford many illustrations of this fact. The man and the Judge are the same. His decision in the Passmore Williamson case was a bold bid for the Cabinet. His reply to Douglas is a bold bid for the Presidency. Both were addressed to the source whence preferment cometh—the South. Both may be successful.

It is because we look upon him as a Presidential candidate that we have spoken thus freely concerning his personal character; and also because his opinions contained in the anonymous observations on Senator Douglas should have no more weight than belongs to him as a man; yet most of his readers know him only as late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and the present Attorney General of the United States.

His review is successful in its ostensible subject, for Douglass is completely demolished.— Reasoning from false premises, Judge Douglass tries to establish half a truth. Starting from the same point, Judge Black constructs a symmetrical falsehood.

Douglas has the rudiments of moral sense, and is therefore scrupulous. Black fears no consequences. No conclusion can be too atrocious for him to profess and publish—anonymously. Consciousness furnishes him with no reason why the worst crimes, if profitable, should not be popular.

Judge Black's argument must cause a shudder of horror in the mind of every lover of justice, and every student of Constitutional and the common law. He boldly assumes that the right of property in man is in its origin as respectable, and in its nature as indefeasible and universal, as the right to any other species of property. He places this odious relation, no matter where or how it may arise, on the same footing with the divine institution of matrimony, and demands for it as honorable recognition by Christian communities. If this be Democratic doctrine, we protest against it in the name of decency and humanity, and we also protest against the motive which inspired its publication. There is nowhere in his argument a hint or hope that the policy he advocates may enure to the benefit of freedom, but he addresses himself to the fears of slaveholders, and bends the whole force of his logic to the congenial task of hedging in and protecting their sacred property.

Judge Black says: "the Constitution regards as inviolable all the rights which a citizen may acquire in a State, and if a man acquires slave property in a State, and goes with it into a territory he cannot be stripped of it. * * * A slave being property in Virginia, remains property, and his master has all the rights of a Virginia master wherever he may go, so that he goes not to any place where the local law comes in conflict with his right. It will not be pretended that the Constitution furnishes to the Territories a conflicting law. * * * The right of a master to the services of his slave in a territory is not against law or without law, but in full accordance with law. * * *Has not the emigrant to Nebraska a legal right to the ox team which he bought in Ohio to haul him over the plains?"

Now, we must remark that the Constitution is silent on the subject of slavery. It does not recognize the institution as existing at the time it was framed. It does not recognize the right which one person may have to the labor of another *person*, and takes care that the right shall be protected even in the face of opposing State laws. The *person* owing service or labor, *may be returned to the State from which he fled*. The Constitution does not maintain the relation of debtor and creditor, or master and slave in the place where the fugitive may be found, and none of its duties can be exacted until the parties are again within the jurisdiction of the local laws to which it owes its origin. They constituted it, and they must define it. By them its rights and duties are limited, and offences against it must be tried. Apart from these local laws, there is not and there cannot be property in man.

The relation of master and slave is one thing in Virginia and another thing in Georgia. Indeed it differs in every State in the Union. In some, slaves are regarded as real estate, in others they are personal chattels.— Some give the master almost absolute power over the slave, while others extend to the latter the protection of the law.

By the laws of Georgia a master is prohibited from working his slave on Sunday under a penalty of ten shillings. In Mississippi the penalty is two dollars. In Arkansas the penalty is one dollar. One or two States have different enactments. Others are silent on the subject.

By the negro act of South Carolina, the labor of a slave is limited to fifteen hours in twenty-four, for part of the year, and fourteen hours during the remainder, and for a breach of the law the master may incur a penalty of twenty pounds current money. The act of Louisiana gives the slave half an hour for breakfast and an hour and a half for dinner, or half an hour less for dinner where it is prepared for him.

Some of the States have enactments respecting the food of a slave. In Louisiana the master must give each negro a barrel of Indian corn and a pint of salt per month. In North Carolina, if the master does not give his slave a quart of corn per day, he must answer for what he may steal from a third party. South Carolina provides a remedy for the starving of a slave, by complaint of a third person to the nearest justice, who may order relief and impose a fine. Other States have not legislated upon the subject.

In most of the southern States the wilful, malicious, and premidated killing of a slave is a capital crime. In Missouri the offence of depriving of life or dismembering a slave is punishable as if committed upon a free white person. So in Tennessee. So also in Georgia. These enactments are subject to the exception that when the injury results from *lawful chastisement* of the slave, the Court must direct an acquittal.

The various judicial decisions of these States must be consulted to discover in what lawful chastisement consists.

In South Carolina the murder of a slave is capital, while killing in sudden heat or passion, is punished by a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months.— The penalty for mutilation in the same State is a fine of a hundred pounds current money. In Louisiana the fine may be five hundred dollars. In Mississippi the same. In Alabama it is but one hundred dollars, and it differs in other States, while in one no law for the protection of the life or limb of slaves has as yet been enacted.

In Georgia, if a slave is permitted to hire himself to another for his own benefit, the master may be fined thirty dollars. So also in Kentucky, with a slight difference. In Virginia the fine is not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars. In Maryland the fine is twenty dollars, but twenty days hiring in harvest is permitted. Different regulations may be found in the codes of other States.

In Louisiana a law exists to prevent the violent separation by sale of parents from their children. In the other States there is no such restriction of the power of the master, and this cruelty is daily practiced. In the same State there is also a partial restraint imposed upon the sale of slaves by process of law for the debt of the master.

In most of the States every negro is presumed to be be a slave until he proves that he is free. In North Carolina this presumption is confined to negroes of the whole blood. Those of mixed blood are presumed to be free until the contrary is proved.

In South Carolina any white person found guilty of teaching a slave to read or write may be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than six months. In Virginia the penalty is the same. So in Georgia, for teaching a slave to read or write, or allowing him to transact business in writing. In North Carolina there is a like penalty, and it is also imposed for selling or giving books or pamphlets to a slave. In Louisiana the offender may be imprisoned for twelve months. In Alabama the penalty is a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty, or more than five hundred dollars. The laws of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri are, we believe, silent upon the subject. In Virginia *the owners* of slaves may instruct them as carefully as they please. The unhappy slave who is the recipient of illegal education is punished in different ways in the several States, reaching in North Carolina to "thirty-nine lashes on his or *her bare* back."

In Georgia, if a slave shall strike any free white person, for the first offence he may be punished by the justices as they in their discretion think fit, not extending to life or limb, and for the second offence the penalty is *death*. In South Carolina the penalty is death for the third offence. In Maryland the offender is to receive thirty lashes on his or her bare back, well laid on.

The penal codes of the slave states are much more severe on slaves than white persons, slight offences being punished with terrible vindictiveness. In every case the severity is justified by the Legislative and Judiciary power, on the ground that such enactments are needed to restrain the negroes in their servile condition, and are indeed essential to the very existence of the institution of slavery. In the criminal code of Virginia more than sixty offences are enumerated of which the penalty when committed by slaves is death.

Many other enactments might be quoted to illustrate the differences of the slave codes of the several states, defining and limitating the rights of the master and his remedies for any invasion of them. Slavery is one thing in Virginia and in Louisiana it is another.

We have now to ask, what would it be in a Territory of the United States? Judge Black says that the Virginia master who carries his slave into a Territory retains all the rights he possessed under the code of Virginia. He compares him to an emigrant who takes into Nebraska the ox-team which he purchased in Ohio. But the cases are not the same.— Neither the laws of Virginia, nor of any other slave State, give the master the same right of property in a slave that he has in an ox or a horse. His right of property in the latter is absolute. He may sell, use or kill it at his pleasure. He may do anything with it that will not injure the rights of other members of the community. If by the laws of the State where the property was acquired, he could be punished for its abuse, (as in case of cruelty to animals,) or was restrained in certain cases from its alienation, all these restrictions perish when he passes with it into a territory, or in any other way carries it beyong the reach of the state laws. His rights then become absolute and unconditional.

How is it with respect to slave property?— Judge Black says that "the question whether the relation of master and slave exists or not, must be determined according to the law of the state in which it was created, but," he adds, "the respective rights and obligations of the parties must be protected and enforced by the law prevailing at the place where they are supposed to be violated. The master takes with him into the territories his title, but not the judicial *remedies* which were furnished him at the place where his title was acquired &c." Judge Black is adroit. He excepts these judicial remedies, to escape the absurdity of extending state laws beyond their jurisdiction.— We understand by this exception that the Courts of a Territory, where no slave code has been enacted, can do no more than adjudicate the question of title, and re-deliver to the master his slave. They could not punish a third party for teaching the slave to read, for harboring him, or for enticing him away. The master loses the benefit of these enactments, if any such there were in the state from which he came, when he passes the boundary of the state. Nothing like them can be found in the constitution of the United States.

Judge Black must therefore modify his proposition, and say that a slave being property in Virginia, his master retains all the rights of a Virginia master in a Territory where no slave code exists, *except the right to such legislation as will protect his slave property.*

Now can a party have a right, without having a remedy? Judge Black may say that the right originates under the laws of the state from which the slave was brought, and that these are incapable of affording a remedy.— But it matters not where the right originated it would perish when the master passed into the Territory, where it not for Judge Black's construction of the Constitution of the United States. Suppose the master and his slave to go into a foreign Territory or State where no slave code exists, and over which the Constitution of the United States does not extend, what would be the consequence? Certainly they would have equal rights before the law. It is clear then that the right which Judge Black claims for the Virginia master, does not exist by virtue of Virginia laws, but, as he himself says, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. (He denies that the constitution *'establishes* slavery in the Territories.', Now if the Federal Constitution gave to the master his right, is it not the duty of the Federal Congress to protect it by legislation? That Judge Black will say yes, to this question, when the time comes to answer it, we have no doubt. Southern Democrats have taken that position already. It is the next step in the systematic progress of slavery, another link in the adamantine chain of cruelty and barbarism with which Judge Black is aiding to fetter the free spirit of our democratic institutions. We ask Judge Black to define his position on this question now. His party is looking for Northern dough to work into a Presidential candidate, let him give the proof that he is the right material. Consistency demands it. He has reproached Judge Douglas tampering with the constitutional rights of the slave-holders; we would ask him if these rights are more in danger from "unfriendly legislation," or from venial trespasses on the part of old John Brown and individuals of like sentiments. Perhaps Judge Black thinks that he is safe in remitting the owners of human property to its appropriate means of defence, the bowie knife and revolver. They have no such confidence. Make haste to declare the new Democratic doctrine Judge. We long to meet you on the question of Federal legislation, for or against slavery in the Territories.

We will not stop here to dispute Judge Black's proposition that the constitution recognizes and protects slavery in the territories. Had we time for this, we should argue that the "*status* of a negro under the constitution is that of "*a person*" not "*a chattel*," and that he is entitled to the benefit of that article which provides, that "*no person* shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It is possible that after Judge Black and our present Supreme Court have passed away, and are mercifully forgotten, that an upright judiciary may, without "torture," extract from the words we have quoted, something more than the 'semblance of a prohibition.'

Leaving third parties out of the question, Judge Black would say that as between the master and the slave, the rights of the former remain undisturbed, when he goes from a slave state into a Territory. But what becomes of the rights of the slave? May the master scourge maim or kill? May he starve him? May he make him work eighteen hours in the twenty-four, and every day in the week? May he sell him away from his family? If the slave came from Louisiana he was protected in all these particulars. The masters right of property was so far limited. These limitations define the *status* of the slave. They are as much his right as all that falls outside of them is the right of the master. Must the Territorial Court decide that he is his masters property, subject nevertheless to all the restrictions imposed by the laws of Louisiana? Would not such decision be absurd? Would it not be a mockery. The master may appeal to the laws of his state in support of his title, but the slave cannot appeal to the same laws to show its limitations. They are what Judge Black calls 'judicial remedies' and they are left behind with the benignant code of Louisiana. The constitution recognizes and protects the right of one party, but cannot see the rights of the other. The party who most needs protection is, alas! defenceless. It says you are the property of A. B. or C. You are a slave. It does not say that no master shall maim, starve or kill his slave. If he takes it into his head to do so "judicial remedy" can be invoked. The bowie-knife and pistol are in the masters hands, let him use them in right plantation style according to his pleasure.

It will not do for Judge Black to say that the laws for the protection of the slave, which we have alluded to, are of little consequence. Their preambles in every case assert that they are necessary to restrain the lawless passions and the cruelty of the masters. Neither should he say that they are never enforced. That is the worst reproach aimed at the peculiar institution, by such men as Wendell Phillips and W. Lloyd Garrison.

But we have done Judge Black great injustice in supposing that he would trouble himself one moment about the rights of niggers. The scruples of Southern legislators upon this subject can have no place in his mind. Their benevolent enactments he considers the fruit of maudlin philanthropy, and it gives him no concern to see them perish under the blighting influence of the Constitution of the United States. Judge Black uses this great charter, like Circe's cup, to turn men into beasts. Under the worst code of the poorest slave state in the Confederacy, though for many purposes, the negro is a chattel, yet he has some of the essential rights of a human being; but in a Territory of the United States where the Constitution is the supreme law, Judge Black declares that the negro is not a man—but a brute, that he has no more rights than an ox. It is said of the English Parliament that it can do anything but make a man a woman or a woman a man. We had suppose that there was somehow a difference between a human being and a mere animal that legislators and Courts could not fail to distinguish, but Judge Black, does, by mere implication, what has never yet been done by positive law.

We have reached a point where argument becomes impossible. We would appeal to Black's consciousness, but we fear that he has nothing but the color of his skin, to show that he is a man. We will not accuse him of ignorance of the simplest principles of justice. He has been Chief Justice of the free state of Pennsylvania. He is now the highest law officer of the Federal Administration. He is simply doing the dirty work of the South and we are glad that they have chosen such a tool. We wept to see Daniel Webster, who had been the unshorn champion of the Lord.—

"Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves,"

but we shall shed no tears for Black. He is in his proper place, and is best described in the lines of his favorite author.

"A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame."

GERRIT SMITH AND BROWN.—The Syracuse *Journal* learns from a gentleman who has conversed with Gerrit Smith in regard to the trouble at Harper's Ferry, that he was in no way identified with or privy to Brown's scheme. His explanation of the matter is this:—

Two years ago, Mr. Smith, in order to help the Free State movement in Kansas, gave Brown a note of about $300, against a man then in Kansas; Brown could not collect the note; so he returned it to Mr. Smith, who agreed to give him, at some future time, cash to the amount of the note. After that he lost sight of Brown until about the first of June last, when he received a letter requesting him to send a draft for a certain amount, $100, we think payable to the order of another party.

Mr. Smith, in compliance with the request and his former promise, promptly forwarded the draft, supposing it was a bona fide firm to whom it was addressed.

He probably believed also that the money was to be used, at least indirectly, in assisting fugitive slaves, as that was the last "Kansas work" that he knew anything about. Mr. Smith says distinctly that he had no knowledge or the least suspicion that Brown was engaged in planning an insurrection. This agrees perfectly with Brown's statements, that he alone originated and carried on his scheme.

SENATOR HALE.—Senator Hale publishes a letter, in the Press and Tribune of Chicago, of Monday morning last, with reference to the attempt of the Herald to implicate him in the Harper's Ferry trouble. He says that he shall not undertake the task of vindicating the other gentlemen whose names are mentioned. So far as relates to himself, he can only reply by denying every word and syllable, pronouncing the whole, from beginning to end, as false, challenging the world for a particle of testimony, either written or verbal, that sustains the charge thus made. He never received any knowledge or information from any one that an insurrection or outbreak was contemplated by John Brown or any one else, in Virginia or elsewhere; and pledges himself that if evidence is laid before the grand jury of Maryland or Virginia, and they find a true bill against him, he will go there for trial.

It will most surely have a great effect on the New York election next month, perhaps placing the political power of that State in the hands of the Democracy.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Was it with the hope of carrying the New York and Maryland elections, that Mr. Floyd pocketed the letter, and old Brown (according to the Washington Star,) was placed under the eye of the police in Washington last August? —*Balt Patriot.*

Address of Father Gallagher at the Grave of Senator Broderick at San Francisco, California.

At five o'clock the funeral cortege reached the cemetry. The pall-bearers assisted in removing the body from the hearse, and carried it to the grave, preceded by Rev. H. P. Gallagher and F. Harrington. Father Gallagher then addressed the assemblage as follows:

Beloved and Esteemed Fellow-Citizens:— You are assembled for the purpose of beholding the earthly remains of the Hon. David C. Broderick, deposited in their final resting place —a most melancholy office, and one that wrings the Christian hearts of our people throughout the length and breadth of the land with grief, deep, intense, and unalloyed, over the most pernicious error which created the fictitious, artificial necessity that has cast the eternal silence of death upon this noble young tribune. With what constitutes the character of a good or a bad, an honest or dishonest politician, or with what he was or was not in that respect, I have nothing to do, nor do I intrude any idea that I may have formed of his private piety or otherwise; but whilst I am compelled to regret and condemn unequivocally the grand irreparable fault by which he consented to his own death, I feel a pride, and esteem it a privilege here, in your presence, and in common with you all, to record my high appreciation of the public virtues of the man, who considering the times and circumstances, could say without fear of contradiction, in the hearing of the whole State. "The man is not living or dead who ever saw me at a gambling table, in a brothel, or under the influence of intoxicating drink." This implies no more virtues than a man's duty enjoins; but it is confessedly a refreshing instance to the world, to which I say, all earthly honor to him of whom such things can with truth be said.— Subsequent to his sad mishap he sought and received the consolations of religion. We may and must presume that his repentance was sincere and genuine; that he forgave his enemies; for there is no place in Christian ethics for revenge. He was reconciled, therefore, to the Church, and received her last rites. In her unquestioned right before, as his Holy Mother, would she allowed him to lay him down with honor in the ground which she has consecrated as the temporary resting place for the anointed bodies of her children, but that, unhappily for him, by the accursed duello, the privilege was forfeited.

A Church that has with unabating persistency issued and renewed her anathema from century to century for twelve hundred years against this Pagan code of blood, from the time that Pope Nicholeus I denounced in his letter to King Charles the Bold of France, 820 to the present day, could not be expected to reverse her immutable decrees for human caprice or temporary expediency. He addressed me as father—I, indeed regarded him as my son in Christ; in his repentance, and the grief I feel that his misguided act deprives me of whatever of sorrowful satisfaction there might be in depositing him with solemn honor in his consecrated tomb, is such as oppressed the paternal heart of the noble Brutus, when of the sons of his bosom he said, "*I Lictor collega manus.*" Your thousand sorrowing hearts attest this day that in your solemn and sincere condemnation of this code of blood, you confirm and re-echo the Church's sentiments, but that she, the mother of the faithful, is ever consistent—obnoxious to no vicissitude nor varied phase of feeling—inflicting, indiscriminately, this temporal penalty on all who may set at defiance her maternal mandates. Would to God, beloved and esteemed fellow citizens, that this day, which presents to the horror of the civilized world the bleeding, mangled spectacle of a murdered Senator—(I make no allusion to his antagonist, I say so with emphasis)—we might behold the incipient step inaugurated on this memorable spot that would trample in the dust this last detested relic of Pagan barbarity: Christian men on bended knees, before this melancholy spectacle, with right hands raised to Heaven registering their solemn vows that they would never cease from peaceful, legal constitutional agitation of this question, till every remnant of it is eradicated from our Christian State—a monument more durable than brass or marble and more valuable than the hands of man could erect.

The reverend speaker here, turning to the corpse said with much feeling: "Peace to thy ashes, joy to thy spirit, truest and most unselfish of friends, and most moral of public men."

The coffin having been deposited in the vault and placed by itself in a niche prepared for it, where it will remain until a final resting-place shall have been selected in the grounds of the cemetery, the concourse dispersed, and leaving the body of Senator Broderick to the silence of the tomb, returned to the city. And thus terminated the last act of the melancholy event.

The Richmond Whig was very pathetic over the departure of the "soldier," who departed from that capital for the seat of war.— It says:

"They took leave of their wives and little ones last night amid much weeping and wailing, not expecting ever to see them any more! It was a heart rending scene, to be sure. We endeavored to procure a lock of the hair of several of the 'solders,' as a momento of them, in case they should fight, bleed and die in the service of their country; but they were too much afflicted by the parting scene to pay any attention to our request. We expect to see half of the 'soldeirs' back at least. But good fortune to them all."

From the Boston Herald Oct. 22d.

A Determined Suicide--- Extraordinary Tenacity of Life,

A case of suicide occurred in this city, yesterday, in which a most extraordinary tenacity of life was manifested. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows: An aged gentleman named Charles Knapp, who has been boarding at No. 1 Bumstead place for some time past, retired to his room yesterday noon and made preparations for committing suicide. He first wrote two letters, addressed to a relative residing in Roxbury, containing directions in regard to the disposal of his property, and then swallowed a large dose of laudanum. Before the opiate had operated, he took a razor and drew it across the right side of his neck, making a ghastly wound but not severing the jugular vein.

Not satisfied with the result of this wound he took a large butcher knife, with which he had provided himself, and cut the left of his neck and throat, from which the blood flowed most copiously. His strength still remaining, and, as it would seem, his reason also, he walked to a table where he had laid a loaded double-barrelled pistol, took up the weapon and fired the contents of one barrel into his head. The contents of the pistol charge entered his forehead, between his eyes, making a hole nearly an inch in diameter and breaking out several pieces of bone, which were found on the floor of his room. After this last effort at self-destruction he crawled to the spot where he laid the butcher knife, seized it and drew the blade across his forehead several times, inflicting terrible gashes.

He now fell on the floor, clasping the butcher knife in his hands, and torrents of blood flowing from his wounds, in which condition he was found by a servant who was sent to call him to dinner. Physicians were instantly summoned, and, notwithstanding the combined effects of poison, knife, and pistol, he survived until late in the evening, and death which seemed reluctant at first, came to his relief.

Mr. Knapp had been a sea captain for many years, in which avocation he had acquired a handsome fortune, and had retired from active life with the intention of spending his remaining years in comfort and quite ease. He was, we understand, a near relative of Chief Justice Shaw's, and has left a maiden sister who resides in this city. It is thought temporary insanity was the cause of this melancholy case of self-destruction.

SENATOR WILSON ON OLD BROWN'S CASE. —Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a speech in New York Tuesday evening, in which he said:

It was important that the great State of New York should pronounce her judgment in language not to be mistaken in any section of the country. At the present time, after other States have spoken, and spoken gloriously, an effort was being made—a poor, futile, miserable, abortive effort—to assail the cause of republican liberty in the State of New York, by charging the responsibility of an insane old man's act at Harper's Ferry upon 275,000 liberty, loving, Union saving, patriotic men. The effort was a miserable one, but it had been clutched at by men who have been defeated over and over again by the Republican party. (Cheers.) But who are the parties really to be blamed for the Harper's Ferry disturbance? He had not the slightest hesitation in charging the whole responsibility on the pro-slavery Democracy of the U. States. It was the legitimate fruit of the policy that ruled in this country for the last few years. It was said by Dr. Channing, when speaking of the horrors of the French Revolution, that the monarchy and aristocracy of France that oppessed that people to madness, were ressible for the horrors of the Revolution, and not the insane men who enacted them. This remark was true of the present case, and it has been true in all similar cases in the world.

A Mormon is a living paradox. He says grace before a cotillion, swears in his sermons selects his texts indifferently from the Bible, the books of Mormon, an almanac, or the President's Message, and is perpetually quarreling for the sake of peace. His religion is a joke, and he makes the best story teller a chief of the quorum. He assumes the dignities but has not the slightest respect for them; and the effect of his piety is to put him on a level with the greatest reprobate of the time. In short, he is the Latter Day Saint, or, in other words, the last one you would think of calling a saint. —*Exchange.*

HOW THE SLAVES RECEIVED BROWN'S PROPOSITION.—A negro boy belonging to Mr. Washington, who was taken by the insurgents at the time his master was, when he reached the Ferry was offered a pike, which he refused, when one of the insurgents told him he was free and should fight the whites. The boy replied, "I don't know anything about being free; I was free enough before you took me, and I'm not going until I see Massa Lewis fighting and then I fight for him." This boy was among the prisoners in the engine house.

Parties lately arrived from Pike's Peak state that a fearful mortality had broken out in Mountain City, carrying off as many as fourteen miners per week. At first the disease was supposed to be mountain fever; but a close inspection showed a great number of deaths were caused by drinking highly poisonous or strychnine whiskey.

John Wentworth, of Chicago, puts forth the following as the latest ticket:

Motto, 'Popular Sovereignty—fight it out!' For President, Ossawattamie Brown. For Vice President, Stephen A. Douglas.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 18, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S COUNTY MEETING.

The members of the People's Party of Bedford County are requested to meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, (Court Week,) for the purpose of selecting Conferees to appoint a Senatorial Delegate, to the next State Convention, and a Representative Delegate for the same, and to congratulate each other on the recent glorious victories in Pennsylvania, and other States.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

People's Meeting!

There will be a meeting of the People's Party, held in the Court House, on next Tuesday evening, (Court Week,) to the purpose of selecting Senatorial Conferees, to appoint a Senatorial Delegate, to the next People's State Convention; also to choose a Representative Delegate to the same convention; and to congratulate the people on the success of the Opposition party in the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, and on the still more recent victories in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Orleans, and Detroit.

Several speeches will be delivered on the occasion, and the Harper's Ferry affair *will be proved* to have been brought about by Locofocoism, in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and upholding and supporting the Border Ruffian invasion of Kansas, in which they attempted to defeat the will of the free people of that Territory, and robbed, murdered, and otherwise outraged her citizens, and in the suppression, also, of a letter received by the Secretary of War, some two months before that affair, in which he was informed of the whole matter, the place of attack, and the leader of the outrage.

Come one, come all!

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID!

LOCOFOCOISM GIVING UP THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the last week's *Gazette* we find a column of States which it claims will go for the Locofoco candidate for President next year. By examining this list of States, or "Democratic Pyramid," as that paper calls it, it will be seen that they just lack *nine* Electoral Votes of enough to elect, although it includes Indiana and Illinois, which are certain for the Opposition, and Oregon and Missouri, which we have as good a chance of carrying as the Locofocos. Here's its "Democratic Pyramid," dissected, with the number of Electoral votes to each State:

	Electoral Votes.
Texas, Slave State,	4
Georgia, Slave State,	10
Florida, Slave State,	3
Missouri, Slave State,	9
Arkansas, Slave State,	4
Alabama, Slave State,	9
Kentucky, Slave State,	12
Delaware, Slave State,	3
Virginia, Slave State.	15
Tennessee, Slave State,	12
Louisiana, Slave State,	6
Mississippi, Slave State,	7
North Carolina, Slave State,	10
South Carolina, Slave State,	8
Oregon,	3
Indiana,	13
Illinois,	11
California,	4
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HERE'S THE PEOPLE'S PYRAMID!

	Electoral Votes.
Iowa, Free State,	4
Ohio, Free State,	23
Maine, Free State,	8
Vermont, Free State,	5
Michigan, Free State,	6
New York, Free State,	35
Wisconsin, Free State,	5
Rhode Island, Free State,	4
Minnesota, Free State,	4
New Jersey, Free State,	7
Connecticut, Free State,	6
New Hampshire, Free State,	5
Massachusetts, Free State,	13
Pennsylvania, Free State,	27
Maryland,	8
Opposition,	160
Locofoco States as above, claimed by the Gazette,	143
People's Majority,	17!

It may be said that the People's Party cannot carry Maryland, but the Gazette don't claim it, and the recent election there shows that the Americans have a majority of over 10,000 on the State ticket, which Locofocoism cannot overcome next fall; but we can take the 8 votes of Maryland from the People's Pyramid above, and place it to that of the Locofocos, and still the people's candidate would be elected by one electoral vote of a majority. Kansas, it is nearly certain, will be admitted next winter, and with her 3 votes would increase the majority above to 20! or throwing Maryland off to the Locofocos, by 4 votes!—There is not a State named in the People's list above, but that is certain to go for the Opposition.

How is it in regard to the Locofoco Pyramid as published in the Gazette, and which without Kansas, beats them 17 votes? We consider Illinois and Indiana certain for the Opposition. When Douglas was elected U. S. Senator, the Republicans, on the popular vote, had a majority of 5,000. Take their 24 votes from the Locofoco column, and it only leaves them 119 votes; place them to the Opposition, and it gives the People's Party a majority of 65! Taking off Maryland, and giving it to the Locofocos, it would still leave a majority of 49! But we think that we have as good a chance of carrying Missouri and Oregon, as the Locofocos, and taking their 12 votes from the Locofoco column, it would leave them only 107 votes, and make the Opposition vote 196, giving them a majority of 89 votes. It will be thus seen that in any manner you view it, the Opposition must triumph at the next Presidential election, and the Gazette, we are happy to know, *gives it up* in its last issue. We can give them, as will be seen above, all the Slave States, Maryland included, and Illinois and Indiana, which are certain for us, and Oregon and California, (and who could claim any more?) and still beat them! The Gazette is coming to its reason at last, and we congratulate it on its candor. Let all who wish to ride in the People's Coach step in before it is too crowded; it needn't wait long for passengers!

Our friend of the *State Journal* is informed that had it not been for the care of the INQUIRER, the *Gazette*, published in this place, would have been in the land of spirits long ago.—We have acted as its *physician*, for the purpose of keeping it alive, that we might have the pleasure of enjoying its expressions of sorrow at the result of the elections for the last few years, and for those that are to follow.—After we have enjoyed its lamentations for a while longer, we will pity its condition, and allow it a *requiescat in pace*. The following is from the *State Journal*:

THE NERVOUS MALADY SPREADING.

The Bedford *Gazette* devotes a whole column to the State Journal, but does not succeed altogether in making it plain that we justify Brown's attempt at insurrection. The Gazette is honest, of course, and has no desire to misrepresent us; but it did not fully comprehend our meaning when we charged the Harper's Ferry outbreak upon the policy pursued by the slave States and the enslaved Democracy. The Gazette quoted too largely to make it necessary to request the insertion of an explanation in its columns for our benefit; but, as the Gazette is unfortunately afflicted with the same nervous disorder so contagious down South, and spreading so fearfully through the rank and file of the enslaved Democracy North, we will humanely relieve its suffering by disclaiming all intention to shock its sensitive nerves or to indorse treason in any shape: and we will add that our sympathy is not with Brown, but with those who have more need of sympathy. We deplore the sad state of affairs which subjects the F. F. V.'s of our sister Commonwealth to "sleepless nights and fearful dreams." We commiserate their condition, and wish we could legally interfere in their behalf, but must content ourselves by directing our humble efforts to the Territories not yet cursed with the peculiar institution.—Hang Brown, if you will; he will tread the scaffold with firmer step than his executioners are able to take, and a more guileless heart than they may ever possess. Does the Gazette breathe freer? We commend it to the care of its neighbor, the *Inquirer*.

We call attention to an article, which we publish in another column, from the New York Tribune, in relation to the recent election in Baltimore. It was written by a Republican resident of Baltimore, and the editor of the Tribune vouches for the judgment and word of its correspondent, It will be seen that he places the commencement of the riots upon the "Reformers," the name the Locofocos have assumed there, as also the shooting of the acting Mayor, a few days before. Had it not been for them, the election would have passed off quietly, but the Americans had to take their own part, and they were too strong for the Locofoco "Reformers;" that's all. Read the article.

A COSTLY WAR.—The next Congress will be called upon to pay the expenses of the war waged against a few Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories, in 1856. The cost of this war is set down at something like eight millions of dollars, which it is contemplated to abstract from the United States Treasury. This amount is to pay volunteer soldiers, most of whom were enrolled and mustered into service without authority of law. The expenses attending these Indian hunts in the West are becoming sufficiently large to attract public attention; and a few rejections by Congress of bills claimed for services will go far towards suppressing them in future.

☞We hope our friends coming to Court next week, will remember our call in another column. We are really hard up for money, and if every one indebted will only pay us a small amount, it will help us considerably.—We have debts to meet and must have money; we have indulged many of our friends a long time, and they certainly ought to pay us something. Those not coming to town can send by their neighbors, or by letter. All have a chance of paying us something. Don't forget.

THANKSGIVING.—The 24th inst. appears to have been generally set apart so far for Thanksgiving. The custom, which, until within a few years, was consigned almost exclusively to New England, has spread now to nearly the whole Union. The following States have now set aside the same day for thanksgiving and praise, viz: North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Main, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota.

Large Deer.

We learn that Henry Ickes, Esq., residing on Dunning's Creek, in this County, killed a large Deer, on the 15th of November. It was a five pronged Buck, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds. Who can beat it?

PENNSYLVANIA!—What tears it must bring to the eyes of Locofocoism, to be compelled to omit the Keystone of the arch from their Locofoco Pyramid! The Keystone omitted, the structure must crumble!

We call attention to an able Review of Judge Black's Reply to Senator Douglas, from the Somerset *Herald*, which we publish on the outside of our paper to-day. Read it.

MEXICAN OUTLAWS AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

It was noticed some weeks ago that a Mexican guerilla force had occupied Brownsville, in Texas. Whether the government at Washington is too busy watching niggers in wood piles, or concocting political schemes, we can't tell, but it appears that no U. S. troops have as yet been sent to protect that region, altho' within a few days' sail of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The steamship Arizona has arrived, from Brownsville, Texas, on the 2d inst.

Cortinas' band of outlaws continue their depredations, and threaten to destroy the town by fire.

On the 20th ult., thirty of his men entered the city, and fired one round. They were dispersed by the artillery, and fled.

On the 24th, a hundred and twenty men, with cannon howitzers, marched against Cortinas, and drove the guard from his house.—They were however surprised by an ambuscade, lost a cannon howitzer, and were finally entirely defeated, with four wounded and nine killed. Cortinas lost two killed. He afterwards sent a letter, demanding of the citizens of Brownsville the surrender of their sheriff, and other parties, whom he wishes to punish, to save the town from destruction.

There was a general panic at Brownsville; the city was barricaded and trenches were dug, and an attack was hourly expected.

It was reported that after taking Brownsville, Cortinas intends to attack Brazos.

The mayor of Brownsville appeals to New Orleans for a hundred men, as the citizens are worn out, and the rangers have not arrived.

Sixty felons, who had been released from a prison in Northern Mexico, had joined the guerilla band, and were devastating the country.

Were the scene of this outrage in Virginia, Buchanan would have had all the U. S. troops at his disposal on the spot long ago, together with at least 200,000 militia—but there is no nigger in the woodpile to make political capital, and hence the people of Brownsville were left to take care of themselves.

FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Frontier of the Rio Grande in a state of War.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The Delta of this city publishes a letter, dated Corpus Christi, Nov. 7th, which says that it is almost certain that the town of Brownsville has fallen into the hands of Cortinas.

The Mexican flag was flying four miles above the town.

All communication has been cut off.

The entire population on both sides of the Rio Grande were in arms, with the intention of exterminating the Americans, and reconquering the country to Colorado river.

The news is confirmed by the affidavits of citizens of Cameron county, who were obliged to fly for their lives.

Another affidavit says the frontier of the Rio Grande is in a state of war.

Cortenas is sustained by the Mexican population.

Earnest appeals are made for aid by the Americans.

Eighty men were advancing to the relief of Brownsville, but they will have to encounter seven hundred of Cortinas' men.

Col. Robert E. Lee succeeds Gen. Twiggs in the command of the military department of Texas.

☞On Monday evening last, in Philadelphia, the friends of General Simon Cameron for the next Presidency, formed an association under the title of the People's Cameron Club, adopted a Constitution, appointed officers, and passed several vigorous resolutions presenting the name of their favorite to the great body of the Opposition, as a candidate who will certainly carry Pennsylvania, and as they believe, be triumphantly elected.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in thus manifesting our preference for one of our distinguished citizens, whose nomination would ensure the electoral vote of the State, and afford as we think, a certain guarantee of success throughout the Union, we have no intention to disparage the claims of any of the other distinguished persons named for the office. We, on the contrary, fully recognize the necessity of union and harmony, and fully concede to all the same right which is exercised by ourselves, feeling well assured that, when the final decision of the People shall be promulgated through a National Convention, they will be found with us, battling for sound national principles, which are in strict accordance with those in support of which Pennsylvania has been redeemed.

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

The People Slaying the Dragon!

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

The march of Freedom continues steadily onward! Within the last year the freemen of the North, regardless of the threats of the Southern "Union Dissolvers" and their Northern allies, have spoken out in thunder tones their determination not only to "regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," but proclaimed, in a way not to be misunderstood, their intention next year to wrest the National Government from the hands of our present pro-slavery Locofoco rulers. The elections held in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, since the commencement of the present year, have resulted in a succession of Opposition victories the most brilliant in the political history of this country.

Maine rolls up a Republican majority of 12,000. This is a gain of four thousand over last year. The Senate consists of 30 Republicans and *one* Democrat! The House consists of 119 Republicans and 32 Democrats.—Main is worthy of her motto—"*Dirigo*"—"I show the way!"

New Hampshire gives a Republican majority of 3,524, electing a Republican Governor, Republican State Officers, and a Republican Legislature. The Granite State stands firm as its own mountains.

Vermont re-elects a Republican Governor by 16,000 majority, and a Legislature in which dough-faces are few and far between. It was supposed that Vermont could not be more thoroughly Republican than it had proved itself in preceding elections, but the contrary is shown by an actual increase over the overwhelming Republican vote of last year.

Rhode Island gives, out of a vote of eleven thousand, 3,904 Republican majority—a majority bigger than the whole Democratic vote in the State.

Connecticut was sorely besieged by the emissaries of the Democratic Administration, lying exposed as it does to convenient assault from their stronghold in the city of New York. Nevertheless, the "Land of Steady Habits" proves its steadiness by recording a Republican majority of 1,800, carrying Governor, Legislature and State officers.

Pennsylvania, the hardest fought battle field in nearly all Presidential contests the Key Stone deemed essential to success, would have been saved to Democracy if money, patronage and work, both legitimate and fraudulent, could do it. The Key Stone drops into the People's arch with a round majority of 17,000!

Ohio's place is naturally on the side of Freedom, and in spite of the efforts made there to save a Democratic Senator, she seconds the crushing blow dealt by Pennsylvania with another like sort. 15,000 is her mark at the least.

Iowa, so long a stronghold of Democracy, has taken her stand for Republican principles, and will maintain it. 2,500 majority attests her determination to completely purge her own Capital and her seats in the Capital at Washington of all traces of Dough-face Democracy.

Minnesota.—Here at least the Democrats thought themselves secure. With unrivalled opportunities for fraud in the back settlements, and at the Government's Indian Agencies—opportunities which have been zealously improved, they counted on Minnesota as certain. But the People proved too strong for the Administration, backed by all the Indians and bogus white men it could muster. Minnesota decides by a majority of 4,000 to have a Republican Governor, Republican Legislature, Congressmen, and a Republican United States Senator.

Oregon and Nebraska, although new communities, open to all the appliances of Executive interference, are also Republican. By a reckless misuse of their power, the Democrats deny certificates of election to the chosen Representatives. But Congress will do them justice, or if it does not, Oregon and Nebraska will roll up Republican majorities next year that Democracy will not dare to even try to smother.

New York.—In this State the Democrats calculated largely upon the effect of the recent insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and flooded every county with letters and pretended revelations, from the South, implicating the Republican party in that silly movement. But the old Brown dodge signally failed, and notwithstanding the Americans refused to endorse half the Republican ticket, the whole of it is elected, a portion of it by not less than 30,000! The Republicans have also large majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and have elected three-fourths of the County officers in the State.

Massachusetts, the gallant "old Bay State," has covered herself with glory, as usual. The election was for Governor, (for which there were three candidates—Republican, Whig and Democratic,) Members of the Legislature and local officers. The plurality for Banks, the Republican candidate, over the Democratic nominee, is 23,258. The Senate stands 34 Republicans 4 Democrats and 2 doubtful. The House 182 Republicans, 50 Democrats and 4 opposition. The entire Republican State ticket is elected. Randall, the Republican candidate for Congress, is re-elected. Good for Massachusetts!

New Jersey has done well, under the circumstances. Mr. Olden, the People's candidate for Governor, is elected by 2,121 majority, and the probability is that there will be an Opposition majority in the Assembly and on joint ballot.

Wisconsin also stands firm, the Opposition electing their State ticket by a handsome majority, and retaining their ascendancy in the Legislature.

Gerrit Smith Sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Gerrit Smith, the prominent Abolitionist, has been sent to the lunatic asylum at Utica, having become seriously deranged.

From the New York Tribune.

The Late Election in Baltimore.

The Truth as Stated by a Republican.

SIR: I see you are perplexed in consequence of the conflicting reports of the irregularities in this city; and as I know you to be anxious to know the plain truth of the matter, I will tell you how they appear to me, a plain, old Whig and Republican, who has no connection with any of the clubs or political associations in this city, or elsewhere. I am a true friend of law and order, and good government—a true Republican—and therefore must respect the rights of others, even to the holding of slaves where Slavery is legally established.—And I am as decidedly opposed to its extension. These, my sentiments, are well known, for I have never hesitated to avow them on proper occasions, nor will I ever hesitate to do so when called for. But I am not aware that, by such frank avowal, I have ever incurred any personal danger of violence from Baltimoreans. On the contrary, I have become warmly attached to these people; and I firmly believe that I am quite as safe here as I would be in any of the large cities either North or South. I have lived here now some three years, and have gone about freely in all parts of the city, wherever business has called me, and at all times of day and night, and I have never been molested.

And I have heard it remarked quite often by gentlemen, and by ladies too, that the streets are far more quiet now, evenings, than they were some years ago; that they can now go out alone of an evening, and do so often.—One lady tells me that she now goes alone to church, evenings, quite often, the distance of near half a mile, and has never been molested.

It is true that there is frequent fighting and bloodshed among the rowdies of different parties, but such disorderly conduct is mostly confined to these classes. Respectable and quiet men who do not mix with them, seldom suffer by such irregularities. And I doubt not that these affairs would soon be terminated if we could only get rid of the miserable old locofoco laws and our licentious Courts. The Mayor seems to do his duty, the Police make many arrests; but of what avail is this, with *such* Courts? You need not be told what locofocoism is. Well, it is here just what it is elsewhere, and perhaps "a little more so." And don't you know what they mean when they cry for "Reform?" Who ever heard them call for reform of any kind when they had the *spoils* and office? This is the secret. They have forfeited and lost both in this city, and this is the cause, I believe, of the three-fourths of the rioting and bloodshed that does occur. I have been a close observer of what has been going on at the polls for two years past, and I fully believe that three-fourths of the acts of violence that have taken place where begun by this old enemy. And although Americans are not wholly blameless, yet *I know* that in many cases they have been very forbearing. I have seen them walk into the enemy's strong-hold, the old negro or slave-pen, near Pratt and Tremont streets, after being taunted and dared to come and take them. I have seen the Americans deliberately walk into this place, and after staying in long enough to show what they could do, I have seen them walk deliberately out of it, and do no other damage than bring out with them some transparencies and such like trash, and after breaking these up in the street, go off quietly. The leaders of this band, I think, were what are called Plug-uglies; but let me assure you that the appearance of many of them was very *unlike* rowdies. This was at the time of the State election, two years ago. I witnessed similar forbearance at the Fourteenth Ward poll, on the morning of the last election, soon after the terrible shooting affair. I there saw some of the hardest looking cases, and heard the most provoking and insulting language, calling for the Natives, and daring them to come out. The Natives bore all this with a good deal of coolness, though they were evidently prepared to give blow for blow, but seemed to prefer avoiding violence if possible. I was not deceived by the "Reform" movement, for I know the old enemy too well. I knew him to be so desperate that I thought the life of the Mayor to be in danger. And I was so well convinced of this, from a conversation which I heard from a Loco-Foco, that there would be an attempt made to shoot him, that I told one of his friends on Friday last what I had heard, so that he might be guarded. And two days after, the Acting Mayor was shot. He, and others, think it an accident. But I don't.

You seem to think that the large American majorities are conclusive proof of fraud. This may be so, to some extent. But then it may be accounted for in another way. Thus: Had I once been disposed to vote the reform ticket, I would certainly have changed my mind after witnessing the violent conduct of the reform rowdies at the polls early in the morning. And as most of the violence occurred early in the first half hour after the polls were opened, and before many of the respectable portion of the Reformers had voted, it is possible, and I think quite probable, that a large portion of them came to just such conclusions as I had come to much earlier, and voted the American ticket.

The Americans have, without doubt, a large majority of the legal votes in this city, and I have the best reason for believing that a large proportion of these desire order and fair voting; these profess to be willing and anxious to join with good men in any fair and *practical* plan to secure good government, but while they have the power they will not trust the old enemy. If their opponents desire fairness let them prove it, now that they have the majority in the Legislature, by providing for the registration of all legal voters, and take such measures as may be necessary to increase the number of places for voting. Let them remove Judge Stump, and in other ways purify the courts, and provide for a *prompt*, more fair and efficient administration of justice, and, depend upon it, that in such reforms the Americans will join most heartily.

As for the reports that have appeared in the Locofoco and *neutral* papers of this city, why, they are no more reliable than their reports about Kansas affairs.

REPUBLICAN.

We know the author of the above to be a man whose judgment and whose word may be relied on.—*Ed. Trib.*

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

The editor of the New York Herald is showing some signs of deserting the Democrats in their warfare on the Republican party for its alleged complicity with the late Harper's Ferry affair. Probably that French mission is not forthcoming, and hence the political ardor of the amiable Bennett is about undergoing a change. Or does the cunning fellow discover signs of that political reaction that must take place in a very short time? In a late article on the Virginia riot, the Herald remarks:

"And how were all these disasters, and the fierce and revolutionary Kansas border ruffian wars, and this five years' internal agitation of Slavery, *culminating in this Harper's Ferry outbreak—how were all these troubles brought about?* By that one solitary act—THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. That Compromise was the Pandora's box, the opening of which let loose all this train of evils upon the country. Pierce and Douglas wanted the votes of the South in the Cincinnati Convention; Jefferson Davis coaxed them on; Caleb Cushing joined the league; Marcy stood aloof, strong enough to stop the movement, but afraid to resist it; Atchison, ruled out of the Senate from Missouri, saw a chance to come back to the Senate from Kansas, with the door opened *so that Kansas might be made a Slave State.* The door was opened. *Atchison and his pro-Slavery Missourians began their work.*"

This is a home thrust which will cause some shaking among the dry bones at Washington. But, in speaking of the publishers of the *Constitution* newspaper, the satanic representative is still more explicit:

"*We* have shown that these *misguided* and reckless men were clearly guilty of this high crime, and that all who gave them 'aid and comfort' in the matter of this rebellion, and all who, *knowing their designs, kept the secrets of these traitors*, may be, and should be, as far as possible, arraigned and tried by the Government of the United States, as accessaries before the fact in this crime of treason."

There are rumors afloat which directly implicate the administration in this "insurrection;" and, as a cotemporary remarks, that having failed in reaping from that affair the political advantages which it promised, the President and his Cabinet are well satisfied to let the matter pass into oblivion. The Herald, however, is not so disposed, and we may therefore look for a revised edition of "developments" in that journal.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.—We learn from the Norristown Herald that a bright, intelligent little girl, aged 11, named Mary Elizabeth Eagins, was shot dead on the 25th ult. The Herald says that the person who committed the deed is "John Famous, about 8 years of age, the son of Wm. Famous, a respectable neighbor. When asked why he committed such a terrible deed, he said he did not do it on purpose,'—that the dog had jumped on the gun, knocking it on the floor, and it was not his fault.' The gun was found lying on a bed in an inner room, from the character of the wound must have been held in a level or horizontal position when discharged.

"The neighbors were summoned and the Coroner sent for, when an inquisition was held and a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Read and Holstein—the verdict of the Jury being 'that Mary Elizabeth Eagins had come to her death by a gun shot wound from a gun in the hands of John Famous.'

"Some members of the household say that Famous had previously made threats that he would come there and shoot Liz, sometime, but this seems to have been known only among the children. A hearing of the case was had before Squire McCarter, of Bridgeport, on Saturday last when the boy was committed to answer at the next term of the Court.

"It is worthy of note that the house in which this sad tragedy occurred is situated not more than thirty yards from the dwelling in which Thomas Kilby Bayletts butchered his wife some two years ago."

Speaking of the Harper's Ferry affair, the Louisville *Journal* remarks: 'Old John Brown, it is admitted we believe on all sides, was never trusted by the Republicans even in Kansas. He was always considered by them as a dangerous man, says the New York *Herald*, one of the bitterest anti-Republican *journals* in the country, 'was never taken into their councils, and never consulted by them with reference either to their policy or movements.' This testimony would seem to be conclusive.—It effectually clears the skirts of the Republicans from everything like direct fellowship or even sympathy with the murderous old zealot.

A man calling himself McDonald, and who is supposed, from admissions made by himself, to have been concerned in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was arrested in Washington on Saturday last. He was disguised as an old man at the time of his arrest and says he is from Boston.

The wife of Judge Douglas recently presented the world with an heir to the House of Douglas, whereat Mr. Buchanan flew into a tremendous passion. He says the pestilential race oughtn't to be allowed to multiply, and threatens the lady with proceedings if she repeats the offence.

The dead body of a man named Wimer, of Milford township, Somerset county, was found in the woods, about a mile from his residence on the 6th inst. A man named Fritz has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

The Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pa. is now the largest Commercial School of this country.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is lying dangerously ill at Washington from an attack of billious fever.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

A telegraphic report having been sent to New York from Philadelphia, and from there sent all over the Union, that the Opposition State Committee of Pennsylvania had issued a call for a State Convention to send delegates to an "Opposition National Convention for the whole Union," it may be as well, in advance of the issue of the call, to state what the action of the committee was.

That action consisted in the adoption of a resolution authorizing the chairman of the State Committee to call a State Convention to meet at a time to be fixed by himself, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, choosing two Senatorial delegates to the National Convention and fixing the time and method of electing delegates thereto in the Congressional districts.

The time for holding the State Convention will be fixed, we learn, for Wednesday, Feb. 22d, 1860, and "the National Convention" to which delegates will be elected is "the National Convention" to be called by the Republican National Committee. None other was talked of in the committee. The idea was entertained, and with good foundation, that the call to be issued by the National Committee will be broad enough in its terms to include all branches of the Opposition in this State, and upon that belief the State Committee predictated its action.—*Pills Gazette.*

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS—When the prisoners were taken before the Court for sentence, the negroes Copeland and Green declined to say anything. Cook and Coppoc both addressed the Court, denying that they had any knowledge of Brown's intention to seize Harper's Ferry until the Sunday previous, when they were called upon to take the oath of obedience to their commander. They expected to be punished, but did not think they should be hung. Hazlett will not be tried until the May term of the Court. The negro prisoners are to be executed on the morning of the 16th of December, and the whites in the afternoon.—It is thought that Gov. Wise will respite old John Brown, and fix his day of execution on that of the others of the insurgents.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

For the Inquirer.

TRIBUTE OF LOVE AND RESPECT.

The Congregation of Friends Cove, Bedford Co., Pa., have manifested their love and respect toward the deceased consort of their Pastor, the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, not in words only, but in the erection of a beautiful Italian marble head and foot stone, set in a marble base, ten by twelve inches.

The head stone is five inches thick, with the inscription on top in large raised letters, "Our Pastors Wife;" neatly finished at the marble yard of Mr. Charles M. Howel, Lancaster, Pa.

One year ago, the ladies of the congregation gratified the departed and much beloved Mrs. Hoffmier with a beautifully finished donation quilt. S. K. R.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases have baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regular medical faculty. Foremost among these we might instance epilepsy or falling fits. Happily now by the skill and inventive genius of an eminent chemist of Baltimore, Md., this disease has been brought within the means of a cure. We allude to the preparation called the VEGETABLE EXTRACT EPILEPTIC PILLS, invented and prepared by Dr. SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Since their discovery many persons who had given up all hope of ever being cured, have been restored to the full enjoyment of health. Prominent among these we might enumerate Mr. HARRISON LIGHTFOOT, of Huntsville, Alabama. Mr L. has suffered as much from Epilepsy, as any other person in the world: never knowing what it was to pass a week without having an attack, and often falling in the streets of Huntsville. He is now fully restored and has not had an attack for more than a year. Dr. Hance's Pills have been the sure cause of this cure. These pills also cure all modifications of Fits, Spasms, Cramps &c., and are very serviceable for persons of weak nerves.—Dr. Hance, sends them to any part of the country on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, $2; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS. CO., TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1854.

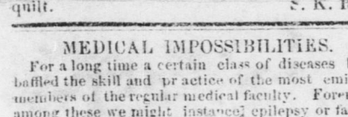
Messrs. Fleming Brothers—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's family at the time we received the *M'Lane's Liver Pills* ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick headache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct as before, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully yours.

MERDITH W. HENRY.

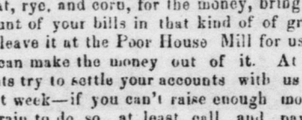
☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

Oct. 28, 1859. FLEMING BROS.



MONEY! MONEY!!

We wish to be plain with those who are in arrears with us. We want money badly—never were more needy. We are not able to pay our paper bills, hands, &c. We owe several hundred dollars which falls due in a short time. Many of our subscribers owe us from one to ten years subscription, and some for advertising and job work. The bills seperately, do not amount to much, and could be easily paid, but collectively they would be considerable to us. Now, that the crops have been pretty good in this county, our friends have not much excuse for not paying. If you can't sell your wheat, rye, and corn, for the money, bring the amount of your bills in that kind of of grain, and leave it at the Poor House Mill for us.—We can make the money out of it. At all events try to settle your accounts with us by court week—if you can't raise enough money or grain to do so, at least call and pay us something. We are in earnest, and this call is intended for all who are indebted to us.—If it be not attended to by our friends we will actually have to quit business and make men settle.



It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May. 27–1y.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—A. J. Statler.
Essayist—O. H. Gaither.
Question for regular debate:
"Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable?"
Affirmative—C. N. Hickok.
Negative—G. H. Spang.

A. KING, Prest.

R. D. BARCLAY, Sec'ty.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, in West Providence township, by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. ABRAM SPARKS to Miss CLARISSA KERR.

On the 10th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. ANDREW JACKSON WAGONER, of Shade Tp., Somerset County, to Miss CATHARINE FISHER, of Harrison Tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 4th ult., by Asa S. Stuckey, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM OILER, of Snake Springs tp., to Miss MARY A. HARSHBARGER of Bedford tp.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 8th inst., FREDERICK DUFFIELD, infant son of Mr. Henry F. and Henrietta R. Smith, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 23 days.

6th Annual Announcement!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

FROM all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3

WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspeare and His Friends."

2d.—A Copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over *four hundred* valuable Works of Art are *given* to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

THE SUPERB ENGRAVING, which every subscriber will receive *immediately* on receipt of subscription, entitled

"Shakspeare and his Friends,"

is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage *prepaid.*

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the *Art Journal*, one year, for *three dollars!*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received until the Evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription.—Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.,

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.,

The beautifully illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 546 and 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by

SAM'L RADEBAUGH,
Hon. Sec. for Bedford, and vicinity

Nov. 18, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 10th of December, next,

all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, known as the George Feight saw mill tract, adjoining Jacob H. Brown, Henry Diehl, and others—containing *eighty acres*, more or less, with a dwelling house, saw mill, and other improvements thereon.

TERMS: one-third in hand, and remainder in two equal annual payments.

MARY FEIGHT,
SARAH FEIGHT,
CAROLINE FEIGHT,
LUCINDA FEIGHT.

Nov. 18, 1859.–c

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons who still have unsettled accounts on the Books of the late firm, of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, are respectfully notified for the third and last time, that if they wish to save cost, their accounts must absolutely be settled by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of January 1860, after that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for legal collection without respect to persons.

Nov. 18, 1859.–2 m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10.25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

Estate of Abraham Mixell, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned upon the Estate of Abraham Mixel, late of Snake Springs Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MIXELL,
Administrator.

Nov. 18, 1859.

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the FOURTH INSTALMENT on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of November, inst.

JOHN. P. REED, Treasurer.

Nov. 11, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, about the 10th of October last, four head of young cattle, to wit: One Brindle Steer, a yearling past; three Heiffers, the largest about two years old, nearly white, some few black spots; the others are yearlings, one a brindle, the other brown or rather dark brown. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE.

Nov. 11, 1859.

BIBLES.

THE Bedford Bible society have two principal objects in view: to supply the destitute free of charge, and furnish all others with the old and new testament at very low prices.

Wm. Shuck, the treasurer, has a large assortment on hands at his store in Bedford, where he will wait with pleasure on all who apply.

JOHN LYON,
President.

O. E. SHANNON,
Secretary.

Nov. 11, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, upon the estate of Elizabeth Griffith, late of said Township deceased, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. SAMUEL GRIFFITH,

Nov. 11, 1859. Administrator.

BRIGADE INSPECTORS OFFICE,
Bedford Nov. 7, 1859.

THE board of Officers of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division P. M. Will meet at the House of Col. John Hafer, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next., to audit and adjust the military claims for the year 1859.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier General.
A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector.

Nov. 11, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 1859, (3d Monday, 21st day.)

Isaac Kensinger, Esq., Foreman. Jacob Albright, John Blackburn, George Bortz, John H. Bowser, James Burns, Wm. Beegle, John Cypher, James W. Fisher, John A. Gump, John Garber, John P. Hoover, John Hyssong, David C. Long, John B. Longanecker, John J. Notte, George Potter, A. J. Sansom, Wm. Schafer, David Williams, Michael Wertz, Wm. Wertz, Peter Wertz, Jr., Peter Winegardner.

PETIT JURORS.

Adam Barnhart, George Bortz, John Bowser, Jacob Betz, Jacob Biddle, Isaac Clark, Andrew Crisman, Samuel Clark, Jesse Dicken, Daniel Diehl, Francis Donahoe, Henry Egolf, Wm. G. Eicholtz, Jacob Fetter, (of John,) Thomas Grove, Wm. Hancock, Jacob Hinish, Wm. Hartley, John James, George Kinsey, John Long, Daniel Lingenfelter, Wm. Lysinger, Wm. Lashley, Henry Mowry, Richard Mcmullin, Andrew Mortimore, Isaiah Morris, Wm. Pearson, John D. Perdew, Thomas C. Reighart, George Rhodes, Simon Ritchey, Daniel Sparks, David Sparks, Mahlon Smith, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas B Smith.

Oct. 28, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 28, 1859.–2m.

FOR SALE.

A second hand BUGGY, in good running order. Apply at this office.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY? HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Monday the 26th day of December 1859, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one third (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Executors.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Bedford Stove and Tin Depot.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves,

of the latest style among which may be found the

Baltimore Air Tight,	3	sizes
Royal Cook	4	"
Hope	2	"
Keystone	2	"
Victor	2	"
Summer Rose	2	"
Premium	2	"

Which are so arranged as to be used for wood or coal, and are warranted to perform srtisfactorily, or no sale.

Also, a large assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves of good styles, and various sizes.

Tinware of every description and Russia fire Board, repairing and job work done to order, with dispatch.

The public are invited to give him a call and examine his stock, which he will sell low for CASH, or marketable PRODUCE.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Oct. 7, 1859.–3m.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS. has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of

Ladies' Goods

ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of

Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also

FALL AND WINTER

dry goods, notions, etc. etc.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 4, 1859

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term (21st day) 1859.

John Kemp,	vs.	John W. Duncan,
Thomas J. Horton,	"	Aaron W. Evans,
James S. Beckwith,	"	Thomas Young,
Thos. N. Young,	"	Jacob Steele,
John W. Beeler,	"	M. Smith's Exo'rs
Rev. Henry Seifert,	"	Jacob Broombaugh,
William Woy,	"	Abraham Morgart,
P. Horn, et al use	"	M. Wheeling, et al
Bazil Daniels,	"	John Zook, et al
R. M. Lemmon's use	"	C. W. Ricketson,
Sol. Dickens, et al	"	Elias Hite, et al
Jacob Reighart,	"	John Burns, et al
Levi Hardinger,	"	Wm. Blair,
Henry W. Smith,	"	J. M. Van Horn.
Wm. Hartley's, adm'r	"	Henry Leader, et al
Catharine Over,	"	John Claar's, Exo'rs
Solomon Gans,	"	George Robes, et al
Christian Sipes,	"	Soloman Steel,
John Baker's Exo'rs	"	Jacob Witt,
Wm. Chenowith,	"	Adam Easter,
Anthony Bowser,	"	Josiah Weisel,
Wm. Sleek's, use	"	Jesse Sleek,
Joseph Barley,	"	Jackson Stuckey.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothonotary Office, Bedford, Oct. 28, 1859.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Bedford Township, on Saturday the 31st of December next, the following valuable property to wit:

One tract of first qualty limestone land, containing 140 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good two story log house, new bank barn, and other out-buildings, a well of never failing water near by, and a young orchard of choice fruit.

This property is situate on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg turnpike road, about 2½ miles north of Bedford, with easy access to market.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL SMITH.

Nov. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the Estate of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to

JONATHAN HORTON, *Adm'r.*,
Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.–f

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

HATS AND CAPS,

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at HEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 21, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Farther, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 22d day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford.

The administration account of Daniel Border administrator of George Claar, late of Bedford Borough deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Philip Crisman, late of Union Township dec'd.

The account of Mary W. Brown Executrix of the last will of Sam'l Brown dec'd, who was administrator of Dan'l Cromwell, late of the Borough of Bedford dec'd.

The account of James M. Barndollar, administrator of the estate of Peter Barndollar late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of John McCreary, administrator of the estate of Catharine Thomas, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snyder, administrator of the estate of Himas O'Neal, late of West Providence Township. dec'd.

The supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Sam'l M. Barclay, Esq., late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Registers Office, Bedford Oct. 28, 1859.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 21st day of Nov. inst. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Oct. 28, 1859.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S.

Oct. 21, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMEFT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock. A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One lot of ground, in the town of Waterstreet, fronting 99 feet on the Turnpike road, and extending back about 300 feet, with a dwelling house, cooper shop and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Eberly on the north, by Wm. S Fluke and Daniel Bare on the west. Situate in South Woodburry township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William C. Geftis.

ALSO,

All Def't John Fiddler's, right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground, fronting about 20 feet on John Street, and extending back about 200 feet to an alley, with a Small one and a half story frame house, with small kitchen attached, thereon erected, adjoining lot of Martin Boor on the east, and lot of Joseph Crawley on the west. Situate in Bedford Borogh, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Fiddler.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing thirty acres, more or less, about 5 acres, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Peter Stern, Philip Croft and others.—Situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Edward Pearson.

ALSO,

By writ of Levari Facias, all the deft's interest in the following described certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of David Border, Anthony Stiffler, John Sill and the widow Thompson; containing one hundred and forty-seven acres, and allowance, being the same tract of land sold by Lewis Risling and wife to Patrick Dollard, together with all the buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard. Def't.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 28, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company;

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Iron City College

$40.00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

375 *Students attending daily, March*, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in* 1858.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address.

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN, CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a

CHOICE SELECTION

of new and CHEAP Fall and

Winter Goods,

purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examination of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Commissioner's Notice.

Elizabeth Ross by her next friend William Mower vs. William Ross. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County Alias subpoena on libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford Borough on Saturday the 19th day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

O. H. GAITHER,
Commissioner.

Nov. 4, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL Promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer Office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

J. PALMER & CO.,

MARKET ST. WHARF, PHILAD'A.

Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz: Mackeral, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.–3m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply at the next November Court, for a discharge from his office as administrator with the will annexed of Maj. S. M. Barclay, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd. JOB MANN.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.

J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware. Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*

Oct. 7, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on

Saturday, 12th day of November, next,

beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, all that valuable farm, late the residence of Philip H. Hoover, dec'd, situate partly in Juniata and partly in Napier Townships, adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Horn, Peter Hillegas and others, containing

182 acres, more or less,

about 90 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, and other out-buildings, located on the public road between Schellsburg and Buena Vista,—is well watered and includes a large amount of first class meadow land, and plenty of fine timber; it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or as one farm.

TERMS:

One third to remain in the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs; one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in one year, without interest—payment to be secured by Judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

For further information, parties interested are referred to John P. Reed, of Bedford, Pa.

JOHN P. HOOVER,
WILLIAM HOOVER,
Ex'ors of Philip H. Hoover, dec'd.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Money to Invest,

AT

FERGUSON & HANSPEAKER'S

EMPORIUM.

WHAT the Bank won't do, we will, at least so far as discounting for goods is concerned.

No better investments can be made, as you will see by the following prices:

Mohair, De Beige,	10 cts.	per	yard.
De laines,	" "	and	upwards.
Calicoes,	5 "	"	"
Fall and Winter Shawls,	175	"	"
Cassinetts,	31 cts.	"	"
Boys ware of all kinds,	12 "	"	"
Broad Cloths,	$1,75 "	"	"
Cassimeres,	62 "	"	"
Hats and Caps,	25 "	"	"

Hosiery of all kinds &c., as cheap as any thing else
Coffee 12½ cts. and upwards
Sugar, white and brown, " " " "
Molasses and all kinds of Groceries in proportion,

Queensware that won't break, with care, Hardware of all kinds. Cedar Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, and a little of everything on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds will wear better than any puff we can give them. Call and see for yourselves.

No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 7, 1859.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, in Harrison township, Bedford County, on Friday 18th day of November next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Henry Beltz, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjcing lands of Solomon Leydig and ——— Waltman on the south and east, and Jacob Hilligas on the northwest, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story and a half log

DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD

repair, log stable with a thrashing floor, and other outbuildings. There is also a good young apple orchard upon the property, and the place is well watered with some as fine springs as can be found—about 60 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the land being nearly all new. The residue is well timbered—the place is about half a mile from the turnpike. Possession given on the 1st of April Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN SILL,

Oct. 21, 1859. Adm'r.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

CASH

will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 4. 1859.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the Inquirer" office.

W. S. Mullin, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST,

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate,* and all operations *warranted.*

April 8, 1859.–tf.

DENTIST.

C. HANCOCK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.–z

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

DISSOLVED.

THE Firm of Reed & Minnich, is dissolved by Mutual consent. The *Books* of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement, all persons indebted or having claims are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlements must be had, pay or no pay, so do not delay, thanks are returned for passed favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & CO. who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for *cash or produce.*

Sept. 16, 1859.

Estate Dr. G. W. Statler, Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned living in Bedford, upon the estate of G. W. Statler, dec'd, late of St. Clairville, Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. STATLER,

Sept. 23, 1859. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed committee of George Owe, of Union Township, a lunatic, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said lunatic, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Committee of George Owe.

Sept. 30, 1859.

J. PALMER & CO.,

MARKET ST. WHARF, PHILAD'A.

Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz: Mackeral, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.–3m

IF you would walk erect, and procure good health by the expansion of your chest, call at Reamer & Way's Drug Store and get a pair of the best style of Chest expanding Suspender and Shoulder Braces.

July 1, 1859.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

C. C. CLARK, & CO.,

FLOUR, FEED, GROCRY,

AND

Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)

CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candies, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Fall session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 16th September, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6 English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Sept. 2, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?

DO YOU WANT ENERGY?

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?

DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice

Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historical geogtaphical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety. Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfs' Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell their farm, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 115¼ acres, about 60 acres clear and under good fence, the improvements are a TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a good well of never failing water at the door, a good new pailed garden, and some other improvements. The above property is a part of the old Alum Bank Estate, the most of the land is good bottom, lying on the waters of the Dunning's creek, with a good sugar camp of about 100 or more trees, about 6 or 8 acres in meadow, with facilities for making 20 or 30 acres more. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, possession given on the first day of April next, if desirable.

M. F. MARSHALL & WIFE.

Sept. 23, 1859.

N. B. There are two orchards on the premises, one old one in bearing condition, the other a young one, but recently set out, and in a prosperous way.

Carriage and Wagon-Making,

WILLIAM WEISEL,

HAS commenced the business of Carriage and Wagon-Making, in

the village of

Charlesville, Bedford Co. Pa.

Attention will be given to Repairing, Painting and Trimming. Work will be put up in the best and neatest styles, and at moderate prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Charlesville, June 10, 1859.–z

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

FRUIT CANS! FRUIT CANS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a new lot of SEALING CANS for putting up all kinds of fruit, which he offers at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere. One quart cans, 12½ cents; three pints, 18¾; two quarts, 25 cents. Country merchants supplied at a discount. They are convenient for persons living in the country, and warranted to be equal to any others now in use.

GEO. W. BLYMIRE.

July 15, 1859.—3m.

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859.

Full Stock of SILK GOODS,
Full Stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Full Stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
☞CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, &c., &c.,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH Streets, PHILA'D.
N. B.—Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates.
☞*Bargains Daily from New York Auctions.*
Sept. 9, 1859.–3m.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a housand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-Keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST NO SAW MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, tea plate, and coal stoves, sled and sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine on work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.–1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compound ed, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises,

ON FRIDAY THE 2D DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1859, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

250 Acres, More or Less,

of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the *"Frederick Smith Farm."* About 200 Acres are cleared, and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation—part thereof good meadow.—There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property.

The improvements consist, in part, of a good

Two and a Half Story Dwelling House,

a new Barn, 100 feet in length, by 50 feet in width —constructed in the latest style—with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that Fertile Valley, known as *"Friend's Cove,"* within 6 miles of Bedford, and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Rail Road." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools and within 2½ miles of the "Allegany Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

The property will be sold subject to the Dower of the widow of Frederick Smith, dec'd—the interest thereon to be paid annually to her. There are also sundry legacies, payable in installments, to the heirs of said deceased—the first thereof is not due until the 1st of April, 1861; the others run through a period of upwards of eleven years. Terms of sale as to balance of purchase money, will be made known on day of sale.

Title indisputable.

HENRY SMITH.

Sept. 9, 1859.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon or address by letter, Henry Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Housholder, Rays Hill, Bedford County, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house rents, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Loudenbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction guaranteed for every article sold. Millers who prefer the solid Burr, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.

Address WM. H. KEPNER,
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.

April 8, 1859.–6m.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.